

NEWSLETTER

DIVISION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

FALL, 1961

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SOL L. GARFIELD, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Awards and Citations

The fourth annual awards of the Division for DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE AND PROFESSION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY were presented at the Annual Business Meeting on September 1, 1961. James G. Miller, Chairman of the Awards Committee, read the citations honoring Samuel J. Beck and Henry A. Murray and presented the awards.

* * *

SAMUEL J. BECK

When a talented and dedicated person devotes the industry of a lifetime to a single cluster of scientific problems he can go far, not only toward becoming a specialist but even toward creating a new specialty. This is what Samuel J. Beck, along with a few other pioneers, did to make Rorschach's test a high-resolution projective instrument. He is not here this evening to receive this award in person only because he is in Europe as a result of another honor representing world-wide recognition, his re-election for a third term as an officer of the *Societe Rorschach Internationale*.

Albeit a good Harvard man, he left Boston to study for his doctorate at Columbia, but then returned centripetally to the Hub, where for several years he was one of the first Harvard clinical psychologists, at the Medical School and at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. Since 1936 he has been in Chicago, at Michael Reese Hospital and associated with Northwestern University and the University

of Chicago. There he gradually became the Rorschach oracle on the banks of Lake Michigan.

Never satisfied to view a test simply as a technique, he developed his own methods to make the Rorschach into a procedure for fundamental research analyzing the subtleties of personality dynamics. Never content with the scientific rigor of his instrument, he labored toward quantitative scoring which would not blunt its power, toward heightening its reliability and determining its validity. Never happy with limited scope, he advanced the projective study of psychopathology, applying it to children and adults, to schizophrenics and other psychotics, to neurotics, to patients with character disorders. His numerous writings contain rich variations on a single theme—sensitivity to nuances of communication among men together with insistence on replicability and objectivity.

Long associated with this Division and one of its past presidents, long associated with the interdisciplinary American Orthopsychiatric Association and also a past president of it, representing psychology's interest, he contributed to professional organization as well as to practice and research.

We are happy tonight by this award to express our affection for his quiet gentility and our esteem for his enduring contributions.

Starke R. Hathaway
David Shakow
James G. Miller

HENRY A. MURRAY

A recent best seller, "The Tents of Wickedness," gained recognition by parodying the styles, one after another, of several well-known authors. Our committee decided to attempt the same procedure in making this award. It is phrased in the style of the recipient, a rare psychologist whose superb use of the Queen's English is utterly distinctive and recognizable anywhere.

Down Mt. Auburn Street to Plympton Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts one day not many moons ago, a bulldozer came rushing and began to attack a complex of yellow frame buildings. Charging like a bull it butted at the foundations of the quaint old houses which had for decades dozed in fair Cantabrigian calm. In doing its 'dozing this foolish bulldozer rushed into the china shop where rushes once had grown—bulrushes in which Explorations had found, swaddled and dozing, the infant personality psychology. Dazed by the 'dozing, psychologists the world over could only watch sink away the claustrophobic and engendering place of need Achievement, press Nurture, and Thematic Apperception, of situation test and assessment, of the straining baleen and the striving creation. The dashing 'dozer dug, and down came the house that Prince built—an intellectually more magnificent house than Morton Prince had ever envisioned. As it fell it spouted dust like a bull whale in its agony, it raised dust like a bull elephant in anger, and the dust was redolent of the mightiest iconoclast and bulldozer of them all, Henry Murray.

With the collapse went some of him and his history—and much of the history of clinical psychology. Happily, Harvard's hospital hand has hewn him a higher, harboring haven. History will handle the rest. We are here by this award to preguess history, with confidence to foretell to his face what the future will certainly say—that few probed the depths of man's mind more deeply and none expressed his essence with such charm, grasp and sparkling style as he.

He has not founded a school, but because of the quality of the colleagues and students he assembled and their joint, disseminated influence, he did much to start a field. He held the shotgun at the marriage in the university of objective, systematic personality and clinical intuition.

Biochemist, physician, psychologist, humanist of note, he combines Santayana's scientific and literary psychology. He does the business of the mind in the broadest sense, concerned as much with Dostoevsky as with defendant, with Proust as with press, with Joyce as with judgment, with Melville as with melancholia.

Harvard's first professor of abnormal and dynamic psychology; for years director of its Psychological Clinic; codewriter of the TAT, the world's second-best-known projective test; senior author of "Explorations in Personality"; originator of the need theory; founder of assessment and imaginative leader of the OSS Assessment program; contender for world peace; in recent years unraveler of the labyrinthine skein of human creativity, he himself personifies protean creativeness—an intellectually restless Ishmael.

A spiritual father figure for many, Henry Alexander Murray is a bull, a bull who stops in the ring to smell the flowers.

Starke R. Hathaway
David Shakow
James G. Miller

Division 12 Business Meetings

There are three major Division 12 business meetings during the annual convention. The first is the Out-going Executive Committee meeting when the officers attempt to complete and appraise the activities of the previous year. At the Annual Business Meeting, the year's activities are reported to the membership and the new officers assume their responsibilities. The In-coming Executive Committee then meets to lay plans for the coming year, to discuss crucial issues and to organize the committees which carry out the work of the Division.

OUT-GOING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Out-going EC met on August 31, 1961. Members present were: Hobbs, Holt, Bordin, Rainey, Garfield, Snyder and Rodnick. Also present were the *Newsletter* Editor, four committee members and four other members of the Division.

The committee reports published in the Summer *Newsletter* were reviewed and discussed. We will comment on those where specific actions were taken, where additions were presented, and where committees presented unpublished reports.

The Committee on Administrative Roles will be reconstituted. It was decided to reorganize the committee with a new chairman and with a less ambitious assignment.

The report of the Joint Committee on Training was read. This committee essentially expressed concern about the lack of attention to the psychology of childhood and adolescence in the training of psychologists. They are considering several studies pertaining to pre-doctoral training, curricula offerings, internship training, etc. The committee stated that they will try to secure funds for these studies from the four participating divisions, although no exact amounts were specified. Because of this focus the committee is now designated as "Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychology in the Education of Psychologists."

A discussion of the Membership Committee report resulted in the following suggestions: applicants who are graduates of APA approved clinical training programs and who meet membership requirements can be screened by the chairman and the secretary-treasurer without submitting such applications routinely to the Sub-Committee on Members. In addition, Diplomates of ABPP in Clinical Psychology can now become members of the Division without the usual lengthy procedures.

The perennial issue of the desirability of an Associate level of membership was discussed without any action or recommendation.

Craig Affleck reported on the activities of the *Newsletter*. Four issues have been published since September 1, 1960, a total of 60 pages. Total expenditures during this period were \$1,824.17. It was moved and approved that the term of the *Newsletter* editor coincide with the term of the secretary-treasurer.

PDI activities, past and future, then occupied the at-

tention of EC. Rex Collier indicated plans were well underway for the 1962 PDI. Dr. Derner reported on PDI, 1961. Seventy-six individuals participated in the regular courses, with nine others in attendance at a two day workshop on private practice. Until certain arrangement problems are clarified with Long Island University, the financial aspects of the program are not settled.

The report and recommendations of the Committee on Private Practice was received with considerable interest. The Summer Newsletter had published some of the committee's correspondence. In addition, Zoltan Gross presented some recommendations to EC.

In terms of the committee's specific recommendations, EC moved that a Committee on Relationships Between Division 12 and Local Organizations of Clinical Psychologists be formed. It was also suggested that the Newsletter publish news and activities of local societies in a special column. With regard to the recommendation that a survey be carried out studying the practice of clinical psychology in the country, EC urged a more specific proposal be formulated which might be presented to the Policy and Planning Board or to some foundation. It was also thought that plans for the study would aim at a 1964 target date making it a 10 year follow-up to the 1954 Project B study of APA. With reference to the meeting with graduate departments, it was suggested that the committee might arrange a meeting at the 1962 convention to discuss problems of mutual concern with directors of clinical training programs.

Dr. Holt discussed his interest in arranging a conference for people concerned with training in psychotherapy. Dr. Holt was requested by the EC to prepare a plan for a conference on training in psychotherapy. He was asked to explore sources of support, participants and related matters. He was also asked to consult with Drs. Gross and Snyder and to prepare a proposal for submission to the Board of Directors of APA.

The matter of practicum training was discussed with reference to the E&T Board's position and the forthcoming recommendations from the ad hoc Committee on Problems of Internship Evaluation. Dr. Rainy was asked to prepare a statement in which Division 12 went on record as opposed to the E&T Board's recommendation for discontinuing the evaluation of individual practicum agencies. It was also recommended that this statement be presented at the APA Council meeting. The following statement was approved by the EC and read to the Council meeting on September 1 by Dr. Hobbs:

"The Executive Committee of Division 12 is opposed in principle to the E&T Board's recommendation that the accreditation of internship agencies be discontinued. Just as the E&T Board's position paper submitted to the 1961 Council of Representatives recognizes the significance to training of the internship agencies in clinical and counseling psychology, so too, the Executive Committee of Division 12 believes that continued accreditation of these agencies is essential for the training of clinical and counseling psychologists. The Executive Committee understands that the ad hoc committee requested last year by the Council of Representatives, with a charge to study the situation created by the moratorium, will recommend to Council that accreditation of internship agencies is feasible and should be continued. The Executive Committee unanimously recommends that the Council of Rep-

resentatives support the resumption of accreditation of internship agencies by the Committee on Evaluation and the E&T Board."

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The Annual Business Meeting was held on Friday, September 1, 1961, in the Hotel Commodore in New York. Over 400 members attended the presidential address by Dr. Hobbs entitled "Sources of Gain in Psychotherapy."

About 250 members remained for the business transactions which followed. The committee reports, presented in the Summer 1961 Newsletter, were summarized for the membership. The report of the Committee on Elections was presented by the Secretary-Treasurer. The new officers are: President-Elect, Victor Rainy; Council Representatives, Carl Rogers (3 years) and Paul Meehl (1 year).

The awards for Distinguished Contributions to the Science and Profession of Clinical Psychology were presented by James G. Miller, chairman of the Awards Committee, to Samuel J. Beck and Henry A. Murray. A check for \$100 accompanies the scroll citing the recipients. Dr. Beck was unable to be present because of his trip to Europe and Ralph W. Heine, his colleague, accepted the award for him and read a letter from Dr. Beck which included the following remarks:

"Looking back on my thirty-five years in psychology, I am naturally conscious of the changes that have been taking place. Also true to gerontologic pattern, I bemoan that psychology is no longer what it used to be, and what it ought to be. Where is our tough-mindedness of another year? Psychology has lost its guts. And if this lament amuses you, I have the consolation that some fifteen or twenty-five or so years hence, some of you will be receiving this award, and look down on the then younger and fresher faces and you will wonder, 'My God, what has psychology come to?' And they will twinkle indulgently at your geriatric obstinacy. So it will be, on and on.

Meanwhile, there is a splendid satisfaction in all this. It is the knowledge that change is life. So long as clinical psychology can change it is an open-system, viable science. So long too it will do its bit towards helping the most intelligent of all animals understand why he can behave so unintelligently, and what he can do about it.

Finally, I wish I could tell you how deep is my pleasure at this honor which you are conferring on me. I do so, I think, with no exaggerated sense of what has been my contribution to our field. At a point in a career such as is mine now, one can only (with Browning)

*'Look at the end of work, contrast
The petty done, the undone vast . . . '*

Still one satisfaction I do cherish. This award is knowledge to me that I have earned the esteem and respect of you, my colleagues, in this endeavor in which we are all engaged. For affording me this moment, I thank you."

Dr. Murray accepted his award and with concise eloquence paid tribute to his colleagues and students whose research energies and clinical acuity have contributed to the development of the TAT.

The new president, Robert R. Holt, was then introduced by Nicholas Hobbs. President Holt raised the issue of how the Division can better meet the needs of its members through an improved organizational structure. It was observed that several groups of clinical psychologists are contemplating efforts to establish new divisions. Some of this activity involves members with primary interests in psychotherapy and private practice. In discussing these developments, Alan Ross commented that individual psychologists primarily interested in clinical work with

children are organizing so that their mutual needs can be better met. He saw an advantage to an organizational structure that would include interest sections and wondered what the attitude of the members would be toward affiliation of non-members with interest sections in Division 12.

The discussion then turned to the whole question of establishing interest groups within the Division. Zoltan Gross commented that one of the major decisions would be determining whether interest sections would be established along scientific or professional categories. Reuben Fine commented on some of the pressures that had led numerous psychologists to consider establishing a division on psychotherapy. He reviewed the lack of coordination between universities and practitioners of therapy and the disadvantages of continuing to provide inadequate training in this area. In many instances, those psychologists who practice psychotherapy have acquired their skills outside the university setting. Dr. Fine commented that unfortunately the current practical qualifications for the private practice of psychotherapy may be "the Ph.D. plus guts."

Laurence J. Bookbinder indicated that 25 percent of the total APA membership *specifically* lists an interest in psychotherapy practice, research, or theory. He commented that despite the pros and cons of forming a new division on psychotherapy, the quantity of those interested in this area warrants serious consideration.

Walter Klopf spoke to an "integrationist position." He commented that the Division must make an effort to insure that positions of leadership and responsibility are assigned to members whose activities are primarily that of clinical service. He stated that a diligent search should be made for "non-public persons." Our leadership should become more representative, he said, rather than handle dissatisfactions by the creation of more divisions.

Dr. Holt reviewed the remarks that had been made and indicated that one of the primary goals of the Executive Committee for the coming year would be to explore new organizational forms within Division 12 to meet the needs of an extremely varied membership.

INCOMING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The In-Coming Executive Committee met on September 2, 1961. Members present included President Holt, Nicholas Hobbs, Edward Bordin, Sol Garfield, Victor Raimy, Eliot Rodnick and William Snyder. Also present were the *Newsletter* Editor, three committee members, and 18 other members of the Division. This was the largest turn-out of Division members in recent years.

In the light of some budget surplus it was suggested that the Division begin to consider the possibility of regional PDIs. This suggestion by Nicholas Hobbs met with favorable consideration and a committee chaired by Goldie Ruth Kaback was appointed to develop plans for regional PDIs.

Roger Bibace reported on the activities of the Corresponding Committee of Fifty which has held two meetings this year and has engaged in considerable correspondence. Nicholas Hobbs will serve as the liaison person from the EC to CCF and the committee has indicated that it will plan an effective presentation of its ideas and views for the members.

After consideration of appointments to the standing committees of the Division, the attention of the meeting centered about the issue of creating interest groups or sections within the Division. There were numerous suggestions as to the kinds of interests that could be focused on: practicum agencies, psychotherapy, private practice, child development, etc. The whole question of whether groups would be organized strictly according to interest or whether there would also be sections relating to professional problems and activities was discussed. Edward Bordin pointed out the need for a planned effort in regard to this proposal. Nicholas Hobbs commented that groups sometimes resist rational organization and that it might be a better plan to invite current groups to affiliate within the Division as interest groups.

Throughout this discussion members of the Division made pertinent and sometimes challenging comments. Harold Fine emphasized the need to increase communication and suggested more *Newsletters* and meetings of the Division. Frederick Thorne indicated that one of the problems was that practicing clinicians were not included in the higher levels of the APA and in the leadership of the Division. Another remarked that clinical psychologists in the field feel that no one backs them up. Although many of the members were opposed to the formation of further divisions, they did not feel that their interests were represented and their needs recognized by EC. It was clear from this discussion that the primary problem brought out by the members attending this meeting were feelings of dissatisfaction with the matter of representation rather than the issue of interest groups per se.

President-elect Raimy offered several amendments to Edward Bordin's motion that a committee be established to study division organization. These were as follows: (1) that there be a Committee on Divisional Organization; (2) that the committee be charged with recommending an over-all plan for divisional reorganization; (3) that suggestions and proposals be requested and accepted up to September, 1962; (4) that there be representatives from each section to the EC and that they attend the meetings; (5) that the committee study problems of represen-

tation on the APA Council; (6) that problems of by-law changes be studied; (7) that the committee be given the necessary funds to discharge their duties. These amendments were seconded and passed. Members of the committee are to be Victor Raimy, chairman, President Holt, Edward Bordin, Bernard Steinzor and Alan Ross.

President Holt discussed the possibility of publishing a letter in the *Newsletter* reviewing the purposes and program of the Division. It was suggested that this issue of the *Newsletter* could be mailed to prospective members. It was decided to get some estimate of the cost involved in this proposal.

The mid-year meeting of the EC was discussed and it was decided to hold the meeting in Chicago.

From the President . . .

SHOULD WE HAVE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS?

Some years ago, when categories of membership in the APA were reorganized, it was left up to the Divisions to decide whether to include Fellows only (as a few Divisions have done), Fellows and Members, or these plus Associates. When it was put to the membership of Division 12, the vote was in favor of including only Fellows and Members, though many other Divisions provided for Associates. I want to re-open this question for discussion and urge a reconsideration.

First, what is an Associate? According to the APA By-Laws, he is someone interested in the advancement of psychology who either has a master's degree or has finished at least two years of graduate work. In addition, he must devote full time to graduate study or psychological work. For the most part, then, potential Associates are people who are otherwise qualified for Membership but haven't yet obtained the Ph.D.

Many of these potential Associates are working part- or full-time at clinical jobs, and when they get their Ph.D.s will be eligible to become full Members of our Division. If they are interested enough in clinical psychology to want to be Associates, why shouldn't we welcome them?

The main arguments advanced in the past seem to me to boil down to a misconception: that to be a Member of the Division implies some degree of competence as a clinical psychologist, and that it would be "lowering standards" to accept people into the Division who don't have the Ph.D. Now, it ought to be perfectly clear that membership in Division 12 *does not and cannot* imply that clinical competence has been assessed and found adequate. The very fact that so few applicants are not accepted as Members ought to make that obvious. The Committee on Membership has all it can do to process applications for Member and Fellow, checking out whether or not the applicants meet the formal requirements as laid down in our By-Laws, and could not possibly compete with ABEPP in actually assessing ability to function as a clinical psychologist. Moreover, to admit Associates need not imply any change in the requirements for other grades of membership. Therefore, no lowering of standards is implied.

I can see nothing but desirable consequences from creating a class of Associates in our Division. Here is how I envisage it: anyone who is an Associate of APA would be eligible to join, on statement of interest in clinical psychology and payment of one dollar (the standard amount for belonging to a Division). He would receive the *Newsletter*, and could participate in the benefits of belonging, except that he would have no vote and could not serve as an officer or on committees. The Division speaks to and for all clinical psychologists, despite the fact that a minority of them are members of it; this would bring a somewhat larger number into the fold. Thereby the Division would be in a better position to discharge its true responsibilities, could help the development of these people into graduate clinicians who could join as full voting Members, and would be in touch with the needs and interests of a segment of our profession that exists and should not be ignored.

What do you think? Are there important arguments on either side that have not been mentioned here? Remember, the letter columns of the *Newsletter* are open to you for the expression of your opinions. Let's hear from you!

—Robert R. Holt

**DIVISION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS**

1961-1962

Executive Committee

Officers

Robert R. Holt, President (1962)
Nicholas Hobbs, Past President (1962)
Victor Raimy, President-Elect (1962)
Sol L. Garfield, Sec.-Treas. (1963)

Council Representatives

Edward S. Bordin (1963)
Sol L. Garfield (1963)
Nicholas Hobbs (1962)
Robert R. Holt (1963)
Paul Meehl (1962)
Eliot H. Rodnick (1963)
William U. Snyder (1963)

Auditing Committee

Marshall R. Jones
J. Lewis Yager

Awards Committee

Starke R. Hathaway, Chairman (1962)
David Shakow (1962)
David Wechsler (1963)

Committee on Administrative Roles for Clinical Psychologists

Eugene E. Levitt, Chairman
Jerry W. Carter, Jr.
Henry P. David
Lee Gurel
Seymour G. Klebanoff

Committee on Child and Adolescent Psychology in the Education of Psychologists

Harriet E. O'Shea, Chairman (Div. 16)
Rue L. Cromwell (Div. 12)
Leo Goldman (Div. 17)
Claude W. Grant
Ira Iscoe (Div. 7)
Noble H. Kelley (Div. 12)
Morris Krugman (Div. 16)
Robert D. Wirt (Div. 7)

Committee on a Conference on Psychotherapy Training

Robert R. Holt, Chairman
Zoltan Gross
William U. Snyder
Milton Wexler

Committee on Convention Program Policy

Edward S. Bordin, Chairman
George S. Klein
Lovick C. Miller
(Others to be appointed)

Committee on Divisional Organization

Victor Raimy, Chairman
Edward S. Bordin
Robert R. Holt
Alan O. Ross
Bernard Steinzor

Committee on Issues in the Training of Clinical Psychologists

Charles R. Strother, Chairman
Jack Block
James F. T. Bugental
John Butler
John J. Conger
D. B. Klein
Ija Korner
Joanne Powers
Alan O. Ross

Committee on Nominations and Elections

Nicholas Hobbs, Chairman
Carroll E. Izard
Julius Seeman
Frederick C. Thorne
Robert N. Traisman

Committee on Post-Doctoral Institute

Rex M. Collier, Chairman
Richard E. Murney
John A. Stern

Committee on Private Practice

Zoltan Gross, Chairman
John J. Brownfain
Cynthia P. Deutsch
Gerald A. Ehrenreich
Irwin J. Knopf
Sylvil Marquit
Evelyn T. Rule

Committee on Regional Post-Doctoral Institutes

Goldie Ruth Kaback, Chairman
Thelma Hunt
Pearl G. Knapp
Bernard Locke
Robert L. McFarland
Stella Whiteside

Committee on Relations with Local Organizations of Clinical Psychologists

Max Siegel, Chairman
Dell Lebo
David Grossman

Joint Committee on Interdivisional Relations

Edward J. Shoben, Chairrrman, 1962
(Div. 12)
Kenneth B. Little, 1963, (Div. 12)
(Members from other Divisions will be appointed by their respective presidents)

Membership Committee

Robert B. Malmo, Chairman (1962)
Frank Auld, Jr. (1962)
Louis D. Cohen (1965)
Edmond F. Erwin (1963)
David Grossman (1965)
Julian J. Lasky (1965)

Sub-Committee on Members

Roy Brener (1965)
Jerome Fisher (1963)
Bernard Saper (1965)

Newsletter

D. Craig Affleck, Editor

Program Committee

William U. Snyder, Chairman
Samuel S. Dubin
Lester Luborsky
Horace A. Page

Call for Papers and Symposia for 1962 Program

This year, the general call for papers will appear in the *December* issue of the *American Psychologist*. It contains the essential information about deadlines, nature of abstracts to be submitted, etc.; please read it carefully. In addition, your program committee wishes to call the following points to your attention.

1. *Individual papers.* The attempt will be made, as in the past, to put together, in the same session, papers on similar topics. There has been general dissatisfaction with the five minute papers, and they will not be continued at the coming meetings.

2. *Symposia.* Please begin at once to think about topics and possible participants; it takes time to organize a good symposium. Symposia jointly sponsored by other divisions are especially invited, since they attract broad audiences and enlarge our effective program time. To insure that a proposed symposium has the best chance of being accepted, submit brief abstracts of each member's contribution.

Call for Nominations

It is hoped that the membership will recommend to the Executive Committee individuals who should be considered for *elective office and service on divisional committees*. Nicholas Hobbs, the Past President, is chairman of the Committee on Nominations and Elections. During the coming year we will nominate a new President-Elect. Because of the action of the Council of Representatives in changing the divisional representation on the Council, no division representatives will be nominated. Please send to Dr. Hobbs the names of persons who might be considered for the presidency. In addition, we hope you will carefully consider persons who would be able to serve on divisional committees and nominate them. It would be helpful if you would include a short statement of why you feel your nominees would be effective in various kinds of tasks. SEND YOUR SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO NICHOLAS HOBBS, Ph.D., GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE OF FIFTY

The Corresponding Committee of Fifty was created by the Executive Committee to consider what kind of professional organization can best serve clinical psychology—not only as it exists today but also as it is evolving into the future. The CCF held two meetings at the New York APA convention.

First, the Committee decided that its initial task was to clarify what, in fact, is the existing situation within the

3. We would encourage you to keep in mind, in planning a symposium, that the Division is concerned primarily with *clinical psychology*. Occasionally proposals are submitted which do not clearly relate to clinical psychology, and because of the large number of proposals, the committee has been forced to choose the more clinically-related ones. The most frequently overlapping program proposals are probably those relating to the interest of Division 8, and sometimes those of Divisions 16 and 17.

William U. Snyder, Chairman
Samuel S. Dubin
Lester Luborsky
Horace A. Page

Address correspondence to:

William U. Snyder, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
4 Burrowes Building
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

profession. The aim here is to develop a picture of not only our organizational forms, including the several crystallizing special interest groups, but also of the subjective attitudes, needs and practical problems of those in the field. To achieve this goal, work was begun on developing a list of topical areas which individual members will investigate and then report to the total group. In this regard, CCF invites any clinician who would like to participate in this endeavor, to write Dr. Roger Bibace, *Department of Psychology, Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts*.

Second, a co-ordinating committee was elected to carry through the organizational details of this project and to act as a liaison with the Executive Committee. This steering group consists of Roger Bibace (Chairman), Mary Engel, Edward Strain, and David Bingham.

Far more difficult to summarize, but of greater interest, was the process CCF went through in plotting its course. With division looming over the horizon as one possible course of professional development, the group was concerned quite early with the question "Who are we?" Initially, we tried to discover what we held in common. CCF, of course, is not wholly representative of either the profession or of Division 12. The members were nominated by their respective graduate school departments from among graduates of the last five or eight years of recognized clinical programs. The group, therefore, represents Ph.D. clinical psychologists early in their careers. A large number were not Division 12 members when nominated, although many have indicated that they are presently in the process of applying for membership. The Committee canvassed itself as to professional identity—academic, re-

search, and applied clinical work in institutional or private practice settings. Perhaps as important as the broad representation present was the fact that nearly every member felt he had an investment in at least two and sometimes more of these areas. That the committee members tended fairly uniformly to think of themselves as "clinical psychologists" first, and as "academicians" or "private practitioners" secondarily, seemed to be implied in many ways. For example, an interim steering committee recommended, and the group fully endorsed, the following guiding organizational principle: "We assume unity and commonality among us rather than special interest factions and, especially at this point, recommend that we avoid any organizational or procedural step that might crystallize the situation otherwise."

There was marked evidence of agreement also in the topical areas interjected into the meetings. At times the discussion wandered loosely over a wide area: current tendencies in graduate school curriculum, the problems of intern settings, issues of licensing and certification, the needs of special interest groups, and the "right to practice," to name some of the principal topics. But the common emphasis throughout was upon professional needs which clinical psychologists appear to be experiencing in quite direct and real ways. Division might possibly appear within the group when the time comes to chart specific recommended solutions. But with respect to broadly defining relevant problem areas, the impression was one of highly enthusiastic consensus.

One personal observation this reporter feels must be made because of its implications. We are all quite aware that the field of clinical psychology is in a stage of rapid development and change. In this sense the CCF members understood their mission when they arrived in New York. But in terms of specific issues and concrete alternative choices, few seemed to have a well-informed appreciation of more than some small fragment of the picture. Almost all of the time was consumed in an effort to construct a crude approximation of this picture from the fragments various members could contribute. The projected year of investigation represents a natural consequence of this not-too-successful effort. Even so, the experience was a highly enlightening and provocative one.

To this observer, the implications of this experience stand out quite boldly. Here was a group broadly representative of young clinicians that collectively knew very little about the professional and organizational decisions being made, much less of their possible far-reaching implications. Might not this be a key to the general organizational-professional apathy of the majority of clinicians? (Isn't it apathy when the majority of actual clinical psychologists do not trouble to associate themselves with Division 12?) Might not this also be a key to the procedural steps that can be taken to build a vital professional

organization that will be effectively responsive to the full spectrum of our needs as clinical psychologists?

David Bingham

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE PRACTICE TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DIVISION 12

The work of the Committee in the past year fell into three major areas.

Firstly, we attempted to answer questions asked by President Hobbs about the nature of private practice and its problems. This work was published in the last *Newsletter*. Nothing more need be said about this except that the Committee will welcome any reactions of the membership to this effort.

Secondly, we started a survey of local associations by sending a questionnaire to all of these organizations we could locate. Hopefully, the results of this study will be submitted to the Executive Committee in the near future.

And thirdly, the Committee formulated an outline for a conference on post-doctoral training in psychotherapy, which would include the needs and problems of private practice as an integral part of training in psychotherapy.

In the last meeting of the Committee we formulated the following year-end report to the Executive Committee of this Division. This report makes both general and specific recommendations.

In general, we recommend:

(1) That the Executive Committee work with the American Psychological Association for a more vigorous recognition of the changing forms and functions of clinical psychology in its organizational structure. We believe that these new functions and our growing membership affect the profession of psychology as a whole. Of course, the emergence of private practice is one of the dramatic and important changes which is currently producing a "great debate" amongst us.

In the interests of preserving the unity and integrity of psychology, we ask that careful consideration be given to the organizational forms that will, of necessity, emerge to meet the needs not only of private practice but also the traditional conventions of our field as they presently exist in the universities.

We believe that one of the primary values of psychology resides in the close communication that we have between research and service. Unlike the professions of law and medicine, our unique ability to study and apply knowledge under the same professional roof implies organizational forms which are also unique. Additionally, the subject matter of psychology implies a professional struc-

ture that departs from the guild-like associations of other professions.

We further recommend that the Executive Committee give more vigorous attention to and recognition of private practice within the area of clinical psychology. This is necessary because increasing numbers of clinical psychologists are entering private practice. Our best guess is that roughly 50% of our membership is in private practice, at least on a part time basis. This development is altering the meaning of employment for clinicians and is likely to change the meaning of private practice within training centers since more and more institutionally employed clinicians are entering this field as an additional professional function.

But more importantly, this activity is creating a new dimension of relationship and responsibility to the communities we serve. Licensing and certification laws are partial expressions of this new relationship, but they, too, call for additional organizational machinery to fulfill the assumption of professional responsibility. This redefinition of our professional function also demands some changes in our concept of ourselves as teachers and trainers of clinical psychologists.

We specifically recommend that:

(1) A liaison organization be established to coordinate activities and develop lines of communication between local clinical societies. The precise form of this organization has not yet been defined but the Committee will attempt to do this as expeditiously as possible.

(2) A proposal for a study of clinical psychology be developed. This study should include some of the following questions:

- a. What is the nature of the distribution of clinical psychology in the country?
- b. What kinds of practice are engaged in?
- c. What is the relationship of the practitioner to his community?
- d. What changes have occurred in clinical psychology since the Project B study which was done in 1954? One of the reasonable vehicles for this study would, of course, be the proposed Liaison Committee.

(3) We also recommend that a National Conference on Post-doctoral Training, similar to one which the Committee formulated in the past year, be implemented.

(4) We recommend also that representatives of various psychology departments meet with members of our Committee in order to discuss issues of mutual concern.

(5) Finally, we recommend that this Committee be continued as the Committee on Private Practice,—and that the Division give attention to the need of independent

service as distinguished from private practice, since it involves the problem of standards for consultation and service to agencies in the community. This is particularly relevant since most licensing and certification laws do not meet this problem.

Ben Finney, Chairman
 Cynthia Deutsch
 Evelyn Rule
 Herbert Zucker
 Sylil Marquit
 Zoltan Gross
 Irwin Knopf
 Milton Horowitz

POST-DOCTORAL SUPERVISORS LAY PLANS

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF AN INTEREST GROUP CONCERNED WITH POST - DOCTORAL TRAINING IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY was held during the convention, for the first time under the semi-official auspices of Division 12. The group is an informal one made up largely of program directors and teaching staff of USPHS-supported post-doctoral training programs, who get together to discuss the philosophy, objectives and problems of their training programs, and to find ways to foster a wider interest in post-doctoral training among clinical psychologists.

In view of the increase in its numbers to almost fifty members, the meeting was given over entirely to the discussion of how to reorganize so as not to lose working effectiveness.

The history of the group was reviewed, its original purposes re-endorsed, and its "Statement of Principles" accepted as originally formulated in a preliminary report by Sebastian Santostefano published in the *American Psychologist*, 1960, 15:213-215.

The rest of the three hour meeting was spent in a discussion of the problems of committee structure, fact finding studies, and statements regarding training philosophy. It was agreed that the chairman, Martin Mayman, be empowered to appoint regional study groups. The aim is that at least one task-oriented project group be appointed by February, 1962, and a preliminary report from this group prepared for the next annual meeting.

For more information about the work of this group, write to MARTIN MAYMAN, Ph.D., THE MENNINGER FOUNDATION, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

APPROVED PRACTICUM AGENCIES MEET

The chiefs of APA approved practicum agencies held their annual meeting on September 1, 1961. Most of the time was spent discussing the issue of internship accreditation. The participants voted to continue their organization and their annual discussion. In addition, they have indicated interest in a possible section of Division 12 composed of persons concerned with problems in internship training. This suggestion will be considered in the current study of divisional organization aimed at providing special interest groups or sections within the Division.

Help Plan for the 1962 Post-Doctoral Training Institute

The APA will meet in St. Louis, Missouri in the fall of 1962. Our Post-Doctoral Training Institute will meet during the week just prior to APA. Washington University has offered us the facilities of their new Wohl-Center dormitories and cafeteria. The buildings are effectively air-conditioned, and we shall have all the space we need for both sectional and combined group sessions. Institute conferees may retain their rooms, if they wish, during the APA meeting the following week.

Your committee for PDI needs your help in planning

the content of the sectional meetings and in the selection of the group leaders or staff. What subject matter do you wish to have reviewed? What issues, problems, and content material would be sufficiently exciting or useful to bring you to PDI? What people would be acceptable, representative, and competent ones for leading the group sessions? Arrangements for staff must be made early. We hope it is not too late now to get the leadership you would like to have. You can help by filling out the questionnaire below and returning it immediately to Rex M. Collier, Ph.D., VA Hospital, Jefferson Barracks 25, Missouri.

Opposite the following topics indicate your degree of interest and who would be a competent leader:

Subject	Degree of Interest In the Subject	Suggested Leaders for the Subject, Listed in Their Order of Preference
1. The Technique of Psychotherapy, —	Very Interested	1. _____
Supervision and Practice	— Interested	_____
	— Uninterested	_____
2. Review and Interpretation of Research in Psychotherapy	Very Interested	2. _____
	— Interested	_____
	— Uninterested	_____
3. The Psychological Problems of Aging	Very Interested	3. _____
	— Interested	_____
	— Uninterested	_____
4. The Concept of the Therapeutic Community and Techniques of Implementation	Very Interested	4. _____
	— Interested	_____
	— Uninterested	_____
5. The Psychological Significance of Recent Research on the Brain Stem Reticular Formation	Very Interested	5. _____
	— Interested	_____
	— Uninterested	_____
6. Treatment of Selected Personality Problems of Children	Very Interested	6. _____
	— Interested	_____
	— Uninterested	_____
7. Other Suggested Topics:		
A		A _____

B		B _____

C		C _____

Leaders in Order of Preference for A, B and C.

On the Local Scene

One of the more interesting developments in clinical psychology is the rapid growth of local societies of clinical psychologists. In recognition of the importance of these groups, Division 12 has formed a liaison Committee on Relations with Local Organizations. Max Siegel is the chairman of this committee.

The growth of the activities of local organizations is very marked. For example, the 1961-1962 budget of LASCP (Los Angeles Society of Clinical Psychologists) is almost \$6,000. As their membership consists of approximately 120 clinical psychologists, one can get some idea of the considerable involvement these psychologists have in their local society. At the present time LASCP is making its final steps toward establishing a central office in association with the Los Angeles County Psychological Association. This central office will include a full time executive secretary.

In the face of the swelling tide of local activities, Division 12 is taking steps to improve understanding, communication and interchange of ideas. This column can be one means of reporting local activities and of maintaining better communication between Division 12 and the grass roots. It is hoped that local societies will keep the editor's office informed of their existence, and their officers and activities.

* * *

THE ESSEX COUNTY SOCIETY (NEW JERSEY) OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE has announced the following election results: President, Stanley Moldawsky; President Elect, Morris Goodman; Members of the Board of Trustees, Marvin Metsky and Harry Rockberger.

The Society recently sponsored a Symposium on The Treatment of the Emotionally Disturbed School Child, which was attended by over 250 professional people.

Notes and News

Dr. Carl Rogers has informed President Holt that he is unable to serve as a REPRESENTATIVE TO THE APA COUNCIL from Division 12 because of the pres-

ALBERT DEUTSCH (1905-1961)

Foremost journalist champion of the mentally ill, distinguished historian and scholar, courageous protagonist of reform, friend and critic of psychiatry, Al Deutsch died at the age of 55 on June 18, 1961, at Horsham, England where he had been attending a meeting of the World Federation of Mental Health.

THE ALBERT DEUTSCH MEMORIAL FOUNDATION has been established by friends of Albert Deutsch. The Foundation, among other things, plans an annual journalists' award and the publication of a memorial volume. It welcomes gifts in his memory and wishes also to obtain anecdotal material, letters, and other manuscripts that would be helpful in preparing his biography. It would also like to hear from volunteers in communities across the nation who would like to assist in building the Foundation. Gifts (payable to the Albert Deutsch Memorial Foundation) and other communications should be addressed to the Foundation at Room 1130, Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.

sure of other duties.

* * *

A LIST OF POSTDOCTORAL TRAINING PROGRAMS in clinical psychology (diagnosis, psychotherapy, research, or community mental health) is being compiled for distribution. For this purpose directors of on-going postdoctoral programs in clinical psychology or of new programs to be initiated within the next two years are requested to send a brief description of their program to: Bernard Lubin; Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana.

* * *

The first issue of *The Bulletin of Art Therapy*, a new quarterly publication, is scheduled for distribution in September, 1961. The Bulletin's subtitle, "Art in Education, Rehabilitation, and Psychotherapy," indicates its scope. A complimentary copy of the first issue may be obtained by writing to the Editor, Miss Elinor Ulman, 634 A Street S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

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APA Council Actions of Interest

1. Because the APA Council has increased in size to well over one-hundred members, a new plan for representation was adopted by the APA. In accordance with this new plan, Division 12's representation on the Council will be decreased from eight to six with the elections of 1962-1963.

2. The APA Council of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to support the ad hoc Committee on Problems of Internship Evaluation as recommended by the Board of Directors. The E&T Board's recommendation for discontinuing the evaluation and accreditation of independent practicum agencies was thus defeated. During the discussion at Council a statement opposing the E&T Board's stand was read by President Hobbs as a statement of policy from the Executive Committee of Division 12.

3. The APA statement on insurance as formulated by the Board of Professional Affairs and published pre-

viously in the *American Psychologist* was rescinded by recommendation of the Board of Directors and by vote of the Council. This issue brought forth a strong response from some of the members of our Division who helped clarify the complexity of the issues involved.

4. The Council approved a recommendation by the APA Membership Committee that the rules of Council specifying publication of the names of Fellow applicants in the *American Psychologist* be rescinded. Names of the applicants have been published annually since 1953 and in that time only three inquiries have been made. These referred to technical eligibility rather than to matters of ethics. This list will no longer be published.

5. The Council voted to concur in the recommendation of the Board of Directors that in accordance with the wishes of the American Board for Psychological Services, ABPS be encouraged to dissolve as a corporate entity as of May 31, 1961.

